Population - 1933

General

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
JOURNAL & TIMES
FEB 20 1933

SOUTH'S GLOWING FUTURE

Few public addresses of recent years have attracted so much interest as that delivered by Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company before the Southeastern Council in Birmingham. The address was notable not only for its optimistic tone regarding the South's future, but for the succinct and forceful way in which it presented the South's economic advantages. Fortuitously, some of General Wood's thoughts appeared to run parallel with ideas which have since been voiced by President-elect Roosevelt in his Southern development project. Said General Wood:

Prior to the great war, the manufacturing of England and Germany was based on the premise of bringing together from all quarters of the globe the raw materials for manufacture, assembling them and redistributing them in the form of finished goods to the countries which supplied raw materials. England and Germany were great workshops with a tremendous density of population. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey in our own country were like England and Germany, being removed from the food supply of their industrial workers. The great war broke up that system, and it is probable that it will never return. Manufacturing is now tending more and more to move nearer the supply of raw material and of food, and to the material advantage of both employer and worker, manufacturing is decentralizing.

It is in this that General Wood sees on of the South's great advantages and it i this same thought the president-elect ha in mind in development of the Tennesse river valley. Two other basic advantage which the south possesses are:

1. The Johnson immigration act, whic restricted immigration to the United State

2. The progressive decline in the bir rate in this country that occurred betwe the close of the great war and the preser

With immigration cut off and the Sou having a higher birth rate than the re of the country, the South is now the on portion of the nation where a "natural" i crease in population is going on. "Wh does this mean?" asks General Wood. " means that the population of tl South is increasing at a rate double, trebl or quadruple that of the rest of the cou try, and if the South can provide the oppo tunities to its youth, the Southern stat will continue to grow while the rest of tl country is static."

A first thought of many a Southern would be that this heavy birth rate is du to negro population, but contrary to ge erally accepted belief both in the North an South the Southern whites are increasin at a much more rapid rate than the ne groes. In 30 years the white populatio of nine Southeastern states has grow from 9,547,000 to 15,046,000, an increas of 5,500,000. During the same period th negro population of those same states ha grown from 5,832,000 to 6.523,000 or les than 700,000. In 1930 for the first tim in history South Carolina had more white than negroes and Mississippi was the only Southern state where the black populatio exceeded the white. "The time has already passed," said the speaker, "when there need be any fear of negro domination. In that respect at least the negro problem is settled and it should have a profound effect on future policies and politics."

General Wood thinks that the economic interests of the agricultural and semi-industrial South are identical with those of the agricultural and semi-industrial West and that the quickest way to relieve the depression is for the South and West to unite their forces in bringing immediate relief to agriculture.

MEDIAN AGE RISING IN OUR POPULATION

James

Dr. Truesdell Finds as Result That Trend of People Is Toward Conservatism.

12-4-33

FUTURE GROWTH AFFECTED

Newspaper, N.Y.

More Persons Marrying but the Family Is Growing Smaller, Statistician Declares.

The population of the United States is steadily—although not very rapidly—growing older, and therefore more conservative, it is said by Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population of the Federal Bureau of Census, in The World Today, the December Britannica Bulletin, published today by the Encyclopaedia Britannica Foundation.

"The increasing proportion of the population in the older age brackets is significant as bringing with it a change i nthe general character and tendencies of the nation," Dr. Truesdell says, "older people beig more conservative than younger. It is an important factor, also, in the ong-range forecasts of future popuation growth, since an older population contains a smaller proportion of persons in the reproductive ages.

"The median age of white males in 1790 was 15.9; in 1820, 16.5; in 1850, 19.5; in 1880, 21.6; in 1919, 24.9, and in 1930, 27.2. (The median age is the age of the person who would stand at the midpoint in the series if the entire male population were arranged in order according to age.) The median age of the entire population increased from 16.7 in 1820 to 26.4 in 1930. The foreign-born white population, in particular, has grown old very rapidly in the last two decades, the median age increasing from 37.1 in 1910 to 40.0 in 1920 and 44.4 in 1930."

As indicating the trend, Dr. Truesdell points out that persons 65 years old and over formed 5.4 per cent of the total population in 1930, as compared with 4.7 per cent in 1920 and 3.4 per cent in 1880.

More persons are marrying and families are growing steadily smaller, Dr. Truesdell declares.

"A final study of the census figures," he continues, "dicloses that the percentage of the population 15 years old and over which is married continues to increase, the percentage married, for males, being 60 in 1930, compared with 59.2 in 1920 and 53.9 in 1890; and for females, 61.1, compared with 59.2 in 1920 and 56.8 in 1890.

"The median age at first marriage, as computed from the 1930 returns for marital conditions (being the age at which exactly half the persons in a group are or have been married), is 25.6 for males and 24.4 for females. The percentage divorced, for males, increased from 0.6 in 1920 to 1.1 in 1930, and for females from 0.8 in 1920 to 1.3 in 1930."

Dr. Truesdell finds the most notable of recent changes in the occupational returns for gainful workers is the decline in the relative importance of agricultural workers, from 35.2 per cent of the total male workers in 1910 to 29.0 per cent in 1920 and 25.1 per cent in 1930. This decline, he says, is offset by increases, especially marked in the last decade, in transportation, trade, profesisonal service, and domestic and personal service, including hotels, restaurants and laundries.

There is a corresponding decline in th eimportance of agricultural pursuits for the female and also a decline in the percentage engaged in manufacturing from about 22 per cent in 1910 and 1920 to 17.5 per cent in 1930. The declines in the decade from 1920 to 1930 are offset by increases in trade, professional service, domestic and personal service and clerical occupations.

Illinois.

Population - 1933

No Colored in Entire Calhoun County, Ill.

HARDIN, Ill.—There are no colored persons living in Calhoun County, which embraces 256 square miles and 8,000 population.

According to the older families, one of the families of the early settlers, without a trace of colored blood, was quite fanatical and treated colored persons uncommonly mean and established a cult of hatred against the group. There is not a railroad, telegraph, newspaper, golf course or any form of amusement in the county. Hardin is the largest town and boasts a population of 733.

Population - 1933

New Jersey

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Wednesday, January 18, 1933

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

New Jersey has passed what is termed "protective" laws, under which negroes in that State are supposed to have been granted "personal privileges," but these laws appear to have failed to such an extent, along with increase in "segregation," that interracial organizations are moving for "a social adjustment" of negroes to the New Jersey environment, and, incidental to the report, facts are disclosed to indicate that the negro in New Jersey does not fare quite so well socially, as he does in the South, among whose people his characteristics are better understood. Their "personal privileges" are being restricted to such a degree that the call is for something to be done. It seems that the negroes in New Jersey are denied many privileges they know in the South, and still the negro population there is on the increase. It is disclosed that the 208,628 negroes in New Jersey form 5.2 per cent of the State's population, and that is "the highest proportion of negroes of any State in the northern or western portion of the United States." Hence, the New Jersey "problem" which the institutional authorities are wrestling with. In 10 years the negro population of New Jersey increased 78.3 per cent, this rate being twice as rapid as that of the white population. Only a small proportion of the negro population in New Jersey was born in that State, the bulk having come from the South. The negroes there are usually segregated in "blighted areas and potential slums," and they die in swarms from the fatal tuberculosis to which the race is peculiarly liable, the death rate being 40 times that of the whites. And it is the negro population that gives the welfare and prison workers the greatest concern.

The prospect of bettering the situation of the negro in New Jersey does not appear overly-bright, for the last hope entertained by the welfare workers is that the two groups—white and black—can work harmoniously side by side, "if" there is "a willingness to recognize each others' ability and if there is present a desire to achieve a common task." The interracial problem in New Jersey does not seem to differ from the same problem in all other States to which the Southern negro has migrated.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

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Population - 1933

New York.

HARLEM CONGESTION INCREASED IN DECADE

Survey of Negro Population Shows Rapid Concentration From 1920 to 1930.

Times
New York
5-7-33

A survey of the Negro population in the upper Harlem area shows that congestion increased during the decade from 1920 to 1930. The survey was made by the committee on land utilization of the New York Building Congress, in cooperation with the Architects' Emergency Committee, under the supervision of Arthur C. Holden and Thomas S. Holden. The study, as made public yesterday, covered the area between 102d and 181st Streets from the Harlem to the Hudson River. This area includes 576 blocks in seventy-two census tracts. Each tract contains eight city blocks.

The total Negro population in this area in 1920 was 78,411, of which 70,942, or 90 per cent, was concentrated in eleven of the seventy-two tracts. In other words, 90 per cent of the Negro population was housed in 15 per cent of the area. In 1930 the population had increased to 193,688, of which 186,523, or 96 per cent, was concentrated in thirty-one tracts, or 44 per cent of the area. Although the population increased by 147 per cent, the increase in tracts containing more than 10 per cent of the Negro population was 180 per cent.

There were only four census tracts, comprising approximately thirty-two blocks, in 1920 with a Negro population of 75 per cent or more of the total. In 1930 the survey shows that thirteen tracts, or about 104 blocks, had a Negro population greater than 75 per cent. West of Eighth Avenue and north of 146th Street no census tract contained as much as 10 per cent of Negro population in 1920, but within ten years all the areas west of Amsterdam Avenue and north to 165th Street contained 10 per cent or more of Negro population.

Population-1933

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

MAR 12 1933

NEGRO POPULATION IN CITY IS SHIFTING

Largest Swing of Residents Is From South to North Philadelphia Wards

MANY MOVE ACROSS RIVER

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Philadelphia's large and increasing Negro population is shifting. Old boundary lines are being pushed back, and the result is a change in the complexion and character of certain communities, according to a report from Donald W. Wyatt, research secretary of the Armstrong Association, who is now making a study of living conditions among Negroes here.

These changes in the location of Negro residents have been caused largely by the 63.6 per cent increase in the urban Negro population and the corresponding shift of white families from districts in which the number of Negroes became appreciable. As a result of these changes all but ten of the city's fifty wards have had an increase.

In tracing the increase and distribution of this new population, Mr. Wyatt's report shows that "South Philadelphia, which decades ago furnished homes for the majority of Negro newcomers, fell short of its share during the last ten years. In fact, the Seventh Ward, the home of Negroes as far back as 1790, shows a decided loss in Negro residents."

This loss is attributed to the replacement of family dwellings with apartment houses too expensive for mass Negro occupancy. These families have moved southward into the Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Wards.

Uptown Shift Noted

The most significant result of the shift, however, is the gradual formation of a predominantly Negro community over a large area of North Philadelphia, where the increase in group population has approximated 100 per cent. In explaining this, the Armstrong report points out:

"The changing situation in North Philadelphia has operated to develop a rapidly growing Negro community, with leaders of its own ably supported by enthusiastic patronage; and, in turn, Negro merchants, who, through their business associations are rendering services that need no apologies.

"The community is well organized politically, considering its recent development, and the young people are receiving instructions in good citizenship through several worthwhile forums that have been organized. A Negro school and a settlement house to meet the neglected recreational needs of thousands of children heretofore forced to use the streets for play space have been established within the last two years."

The report establishes that the concentration of so large a Negro population in North Philadelphia "has been made possible by the removal of close to 50,000 white persons who have vacated the area, in many cases for suburban homes.

A decrease in white population has occurred in every ward from Vine street north to Lehigh avenue, with the exception of the Twenty-eighth, where the foreign-born classification shows a small increase.

Gain in West Philadelphia

In West Philadelphia, north of Market street, it is shown that a similar condition is existing, as departing white families have made room for the 30,000 Negroes now living in the Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Wards, which increased 160 per cent since 1920. This area has attracted the better-type family, just as is the case in North Philadelphia, and especially in the Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Wards. Of these two wards the report says:

"Here may be found families economically able to enjoy the fine houses which have become available."

When asked what effect he thought the shifting of the city's Negro population would have on the general community life during the next few years, Mr. Wyatt said:

"While our survey of the entire city will take some time, because of the highly technical and detailed attention which must be given to each of the many Negro neighborhoods that may be found in every section of the city, it is fairly logical to believe that the most pleasing result will be an almost complete disappearance of the slum conditions now found in South Philadelphia, since those now living in these districts will and may find homes in more wholesome environment."

North Philadelphia Leads in Negro Population With 78,000; 50,000 Whites Vacated Area

PHILADELPHIA—Negro population trends here since 1920 have been responsible for sweeping changes in the complexion and character of Negro communities in Philadelphia, according to an advance report Friday, from Donald Wyatt, Research Secretary of the Armstrong Association, Lombard Street, near Fifteenth.

"Not only have the old boundary lines been extended but new communities have been formed, marking a diffusion of Negro persons throughout the city that has led to an increase in all but ten of Philadelphia's 48 wards," Mr. Wyatt stated.

This increase, Mr. Wyatt's reports points out, as measured by the 1920 and 1930 Census Reports, is little short of phenomenal in several respects. His report in part is as follows:

While the general population showed a gain of approximately 7 per cent during the decade, the Negro population increased 63.6 per cent, from 134,229 in 1920, to 219,599 in 1930. The wide diffusion of this increase led to gains in the number of Negro persons in 38 wards of the city. At the same time the trend of the white population was toward greater concentration in a relatively few outlying wards.

It is significant to note that Philadelphia's Negro population now approaches the combined general populations of the neighboring communities of Camden, N.J. and Wilmington, Del., exceeds the total of Harrisburg and Erie in Pennsylvania, and comes near the total of three other sizable Pennsylvania towns, Reading, Chester and Lancaster.

Two-Thirds of Gain

In Philadelphia, Negro newcomers to the city have accounted for over two-thirds of its gain in population between 1920 and 1930. This contribution has come from a racial group representing hardly more than a tenth of the total population. Their increase numbering 85,370 persons exceeds the total present population of the State Capital of Pennsylvania.

Traces Distribution

In tracing the distribution of this new increment, South Philadelphia's which decades ago furnished homes for the majority of Negro new-comers, fell far short of its share in the last decade. In fact, the old historic seventh ward, the home of Negroes as far back as 1790, reported a loss in Negro population. The transition of business and the replacement of poor family dwellings with expensive apartment houses, has been responsible for the loss of Negro population in this as well as other centrally located wards. One step ahead of the gradually approaching business area, Negro families have moved southward into the 30th, 36th and 39th wards. The fact that the 30th, the largest Negro ward in the city, does not show an increase commensurate with its size indicates that very few are stopping at this middle point but are seeking the less congested neighborhoods south of Washington Avenue. This trend has been exceedingly encouraging to those familiar with the handicaps imposed by blighted, over-crowded areas upon their inhabitants.

North Philly Leads

South Philadelphia was surpassed by North Philadelphia, in respect to size of Negro population, during 1920 and 1930 by virtue of a rate of increase for that period, approximating 100 per cent. Its present population of nearly 78,000 Negro persons, exceeded by 10,000 in rough figures, the 1930 Negro population in South Philadelphia wards Three wards, the 20th, 32nd and 47th, housed over 43,000 of this number according to the latest census figures.

In spite of the indications that North Philadelphia's increase has been made up largely of Negro migrants who have arrived in Philadelphia since 1920, as a result of a general exodus from the South, it also appears that a portion of the increase has been on the part of considerable numbers of older families from other sections of the city who have moved in to take advantage of the better homes in the vicinity being vacated by white families. Further study is expected to reveal that there has likewise been a more or less important internal movement, within the North Philadelphia community, during which the more progressive families have left deteriorating sections, to those not as particular, and are buying homes in the newer neighborhoods.

Changing

The changing situation in North Philadelphia has operated to develop a rapidly growing Negro community, with leaders of its own ably supported by enthusiastic followers. A number of Negro businesses in the area receive their patronage and in turn the Negro merchants through their Business Men's Association, are rendering services that need no apologies.

The community is well organized politically, considering its recent development, and the young people are receiving instructions in good citizenship through several worth while forums that have been organized. A Negro school, and a Settlement House to meet the neglected recreational needs of thousands of children heretofore forced to use the streets for play space, have been established within the past two years. As an educational institution of renown the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School in the center of the Negro community has rendered years of efficient service to persons throughout Philadelphia.

50,000 Whites Vacate

The large movement of Negroes to North Philadelphia in recent years has been made possible by a loss of close to 50,000 white persons who have vacated the area, in many cases for suburban residences. A decrease in the white population has occurred in every North Philadelphia ward from Vine Street north to Lehigh Avenue, with the exception of the 28th, where the foreign-born classification shows a small increase.

A similar situation has come about in West Philadelphia, north of Market Street, where departing white families have made room for the 30,000 Negro persons now living in the 24th, 34th and 44th wards, which increased 160 per cent since 1920. In two of these wards, the 34th and 44th, the increases shown have been most impressive, both proportionately and numerically. The 34th ward, by virtue of a 333 per cent increase, gained 11,843 in ten years, bringing its 1930 Negro population to 15,400 persons. The 44th ward, during the same period, increased in Negro population from 3595 in 920 to 11,168 in 1930.

Similar in character to North Philadelphia's new increment, West Philadelphia has attracted better type families as well as migrant families unable to find accommodations in South Philadelphia. In parts of the 44th and practically the entire 34th wards may be found high type families, economically able to enjoy the fine homes which have become available in the area bounded by 48th Street on the East, 54th on the West, and north from Market to Brown Street. Several of the blocks are exceptionally desirable for the modern structures and quiet residential atmosphere.

Other Changes

Other neighborhood changes, in nature and section of most cities are rather closely concentrated, distinct Negro neighborhoods may be located in every however has been toward better areas and it is predicted that the 1940 Census will find that many of the present slum conditions in Philadelphia have given way to modern up-to-date business structures and present tenants will find homes in more wholesome environments whereas Negro communities

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Population-1933

Tennessee

Columbia Tenn. Daily Herald
November 27, 1933

NEGROLESS COUNTY.

The Tennessee Valley, situs for the working out of great problems in national economic policy, has as one qualification a homogeneuous population, as has been well said. Yet right here in the value are differences in methods of living which add to the value of the section for the purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority, rather than detract threefrom.

This was illustrated last week when at Crossville, on the plateau in the heart of the Valley between here and Knoxville, a Memphis negro, enroute to Knoxville to be wed, was arrested on a charge of violating the state automobile registration law.

There is nothing unusual in that. Arrests are made here in Maury pretty often on that same charge, and often pass unnoticed. But the arrest at Crossville of J. F. Jones, colored, brought on complications. It is difficult to say who was the most inconvenienced, Jones or Sheriff Baxter Swicegood.

This all comes about because Jones is the first negro prisoner Swicegood ever had. No, it's not because Crossville negroes are better behaved than Columbia blacks. It is simply because there are no negroes in Crossville, nor in all Cumberland county, for that matter.

There are no negro residents there—negroes don't even work there. The plan of living in Cumberland county simply does not include provisions for the colored race. Officials do not have to deal with the negroes, and consequently there are no "Jim Crow" regulations as in other sections. Yet this is in the heart of the South, and the problem cannot be handled as it is in Northern communities also without negroes.

The Cumberland jail is one Southern jail where all cells are together—it has never been necessary to provide separate quarters for the negroes. In fact, there never was a negro in this jail before.

Therefore the arrest of Jones, colored, was a problem for the sheriff.

We are little interested in Swicegood's problem. It is interesting to learn that there is a county in the heart of the South without a negro. There are others, but most of these are in the big mountains. Cumberland is simply on the plateau.

Crossville isn't far from Middle Tennessee, where negroes are a real part of the population, and enter into the scheme of living. We in turn aren't far from West Tennessee, where negroes outnumber whites.

Cumberland has no negroes, and therefore does not know how to deal with them. We and the rest of the South have them, understand them, and are in turn understood by them. And as every negro with an ounce of intelligence knows, the Southern white man who is accustomed to negroes is the negro's best friend. The negro, in the real South, is very little of a problem, and in the main a real asset. In Cumberland county and in other sections not used to him, he makes trouble for both himself and the whites. And the negro who knows anything knows that his best place is in the South among Southern white people who are used to him and used to dealing with his problems to the advantage of both races.

Texas.

Population - 1933

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 27 19[illegible]

TEXAS' 49TH STATE PLAN.

A definite plan to detach at least one new state from the present area of Texas is heard of only occasionally, but there is said to be enough favoring sentiment in the territory affected to keep it alive until opportunity comes for putting it in effect.

It is realized that much publicity will be necessary to silence opposition, and it is hoped that in the vice presidency Mr. Garner will supply that essential from time to time. As proposed, this new and forty-ninth state would consist of fifty-four counties with nearly 700,000 population in Northwest Texas, including the Panhandle, with a capital perhaps at Amarillo, which has about 50,000 population, or at Lubbock which has 25,000. Its area would be about the same as that of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois or Iowa and 20,000 square miles larger than Indiana. Whether it would be called North Texas, Garner or by some other name is not as yet suggested.

A rather interesting point is that this 52,500 square miles of new state has only a few hundred persons of foreign nativity and actually not more than 200 Negroes. Possibly a difference in people and ideas, as compared with the rest of Texas, accounts in part for the separationist movement. At any rate, whenever a candidate from one of the fifty-four counties for a state office is defeated or a bill they oppose is passed or a tax law takes effect which they think discriminates against them, the new state movement is given impetus. For to frame legislation of equal effect in all parts of a state as large as Texas is now is not always easy and it would still be a huge state, with 210,000 square miles remaining, were this 52,500 square miles subtracted.

When Texas came into the Union in 1845 the act of admission declared that it might later be divided into a minimum of three or a maximum of five states and the Garner view of the law was somewhat startling when first enunciated. He holds that a simple act of the Texas Legislature could create this forty-ninth state, without a Texas referendum or any action whatever by Congress and that the Senate would be obligated to admit its two Senators and the House to admit the three Representatives to which its population would entitle it.

But on such basis, would a claim of 700,000 people to two more Senators be accepted without furious resistance by states with many times that population. Pennsylvania alone has twelve times as many and New York nearly eighteen times as many.